

RUNNING COMMENT

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY SEEN THROUGH SOCIALIST GLASSES.

The Tremendous Risk of Capital-Taxes, Free Trade and the Workingman—The Ridiculous Capers of the Anarchist—Robert Hunter Respects the Rod.

Primitive are the ways of China. A number of coolies of the most humble classes in the Empire were brought into the palace to act as witnesses at the enthronement ceremonies of the new Emperor Huan-Tung—so run the despatches from Pekin. Here in America, our bourgeois masters of ceremonies at the Presidential inaugurations allow the American coolies to pay their own fare to Washington, and to witness the ceremonies out in the cold, with their feet in the gutters.

Now that the Elkins-Abruzzi match is broken off definitely, both the millionaire mine-owning Senator and the Italian Prince may set themselves up as exhibits proving the falsity of the Socialist claim that panics bestow hard times upon Labor only. Were it not for the panic, the price demanded by the royal house of Italy for the usufruct of one of their Princes as son-in-law by the bourgeois Elkins would have been gladly planked down. As it was, "you can't squeeze money out of a stone, ye know."

The Cananea butcheries of working men in Mexico was only the "seamy side" of a transaction, the front and pretty side of which is now being partially unveiled in the suit brought by the owners of the Mexican San Toy silver and lead smelting works against Charles M. Schwab, who is alleged to have bought about 2,000,000 shares in the San Toy property for the "presumed consideration of \$75,000," a transaction which the plaintiffs characterize as "unconscionable, collusive and void." There is not blood enough in the veins of Labor to float such manipulations.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, dissolves the great issues of the day into three main topics—the problem of banking and currency; the problem of transportation; and the problem of corporations. It is commonly believed that the sage who divided humanity into three categories—males, females and children—and that other wiseacre who divided the earth into the Western, the Eastern, the Southern and the Northern hemisphere, were dead. Not so. They are merged into one, and are alive and drawing the salary of President of Columbia University.

1,000 per cent. profit, admitted by Archbold of the Standard Oil, on the Indiana ventures of the Company comes as a shock to the community. Rockefeller had admitted only a 726 per cent. profit in other branches of his concern. Such a profit was proof positive of the "capitalist's risk." If a 726 per cent. profit proves "risk," justifying the capitalist's "wages" a 1,000 per cent. profit surely proves still greater "risks"; consequently, still stronger justification; consequently, that the capitalist is in reality a self-sacrificing risk-taker in the interest of the commonwealth.

Striking in the resemblance between the protectionist "tariff revisionists" and the capitalist "adjusters of differences" between employers and employees. The protectionist "tariff revisionists" regularly "revise" upward; the capitalist "adjusters of differences" as regularly "adjust" downwards. Witness the "adjusted differences" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the railway men get it in the neck some more.

People who believe that "protection" is what it is said to be, a scheme for the "equalization of the cost of labor," consequently a plan to keep up American wages, had better read the reports of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. The only "cost" protected is the cost of transportation by American railways. "Italian lemons," testified a California grower who demands protection, "can be laid down in New York for \$1.84 a box, while we

can't reach the New York market for less than \$2.32 a box."

According to the "Evening Post" the real estate of New York city is owned by workingmen. What other conclusion can be drawn from the free trade "Evening Post's" double principle that "the workingmen pay the taxes," and that "the taxes eat up the real estate"? And yet these workingmen, loaded with real estate, put on a poor mouth, and swell the bread lines. Oh, miserliness, thy name is workingman!

Desolate is the heart of Mammon Free Trade. Like left-overs, usually, the old girl set her heart and hopes upon a desperate chance—the chance of captivating and "uniting" the Democracy in admiration of her charms. And now, from the very midst of the noted bed of Democracy, the South, unimpassioned Democrats have arisen in favor of protection, "as a principle and a practice." Long-staple cotton growers of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee with importunate demands for a high tariff, a tall, stately tariff that shall "protect the Southern planter against the low wages of Egypt and India." Ingrate humanity!

Tillman as a rampant protectionist is the next Black Crook transformation that the political cards have in store as their contribution to the truth of Socialist philosophy that class needs determine class views. South Carolina is in the long-staple cotton belt. Her product is competed with by Egyptian and Indian growers—and down goes the hatred to the Republican party. It should not be surprising if the anti-Negro Tillman be seen some day lecturing on the beatitudes of "mixed marriages." Individuals may mutiny against the dictates of class interests—a class, if it is a property class, is quickly class-conscious; it bows weekly to one and all the dictates of its interests.

Enough is leaking through to warrant the conclusion that Carnegie's free trade move was intended for a snuff upon some of his competitors in steel, as much as for a lowering of wages. Jones and Laughlin are indignant at the threat to kick down the ladder of protection by which Carnegie ascended—to philanthropy.

The "Arbeiter Stimme," a New York Yiddish Anarchist paper, contributes the latest evidence that the symbol of the Anarchist is a man with his foot in his mouth—as the below deadly parallel proves:

"ARBEITER STIMME," NOV. 5, COMMENTING UNDER HEADING "ON ELECTION RESULTS" ON THE VOTES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES:

It is, therefore, clear that not always does the growth of Socialist votes mean also a growth of Socialism. On the contrary, very often a good crop in votes is altogether a bad sign for true Socialism. And likewise, it is true that a falling off in votes is no proof that Socialism has fallen off. In short, the old argument of the Social Democrats that on election day they count their phalanxes is played out. It is not true that the phalanxes are already swollen when the votes are counted; it is not true that the phalanxes are not there when the number of votes in a campaign is small.

As Anarchy is the negation of all reason, the Anarchist cannot make an utterance that is not at fistcuffs with the one preceding, or the one immediately following.

At this year's national convention of the Socialist party, Mr. Robert Hunter opposed a motion recommending to the Unions the "industrial form of organization." He opposed the motion on the ground that it was not for him and his party to "dictate to the Unions." And now, barely seven months later, Mr. Hunter appears in the very role he then condemned. He is now dictating to the Unions—or trying to dictate to them—how they should handle Gompers, and he calls their present conduct "rank nonsense." If within seven short months Mr. Hunter can make the progress he has made under the rod of the S. L. P., there is no telling what progress the gentleman may yet accomplish in thrice seven months. Though Mr. Hunter may

TWO NUTS LEFT UNCRACKED

For a number of years The People has offered two nuts for the jaws of those to crack who would purge themselves of the title of "jaw-smiths," and prove they have jaws to a purpose. The nuts remain uncracked.

The first of the two nuts is this:—In what way can a political party of revolution (anti-capitalist, Socialist, or Labor party) counteract the threat of the plutocratic-capitalist political party, that, if defeated at the polls, there will be a general shut-down?—in what way could a revolutionary political party counteract such a threat, and thereby prevent the voting proletariat from stampeding to a political foe, and giving it the election, for the sake of not starving between Election Day and Inauguration Day?—in what way could a revolutionary political party hold its forces

unless its forces take the field equipped with an economic organization so integrally organized that they know they can counterstroke the reaction implied in the execution of the threat by themselves assuming the national control of the productive powers of the land?—in short, how can an anti-capitalist political party triumph in America without it comes allied with the Industrial State ready to supplant the political, as the serpent casts off the old slough only when the new is ready, and seize the reins of Government?

While the two sets of pure and simple—and as often impure and crooked—visionaries wear off their teeth upon the files of these two nuts, often breaking off into "magnetic" oratory that turns out to be "hypnotic"—while this double and supplementary farce proceeds, and very generally amid the plaudits of Capitalism;—while that goes on, the S. L. P. steadily holds the two nuts between the jaws of the two sets of jaw-smiths, and thus turns the two sets of gentry to the only use there is in them—the use of demonstrating by their impotence the soundness of S. L. P. principle, the rightness of the road that the S. L. P. unwaveringly points to.

The second nut is like unto the first:—In what way can the integrally constructed and revolutionary economic organization, so essential to the overthrow of Capitalism and the rise of the Socialist Republic, recruit its forces, unless it proclaims its revolutionary program in the open, and challenges its foe to meet

not love the rod, he seems to profit by it.

Socialism has fallen into bad days. Here is Croker, hitting back at Rabbi Wise who calls himself a "Republican Socialist," and denying that the Rabbi is "a true Socialist." Already Socialism is afflicted with a Rand School of Socialism; and now comes a Croker School of Socialism to make the cup of troubles overflow.

Does any sane man doubt that Rabbi Wise, who denounces certain city dignitaries for dining with Richard Croker, "the successor of Tweed," would break a leg—aye, all his four legs—for an invitation to dine with Elihu Root, the defender of Tweed? Whatever may be said of Croker, one thing can not be said of him, to wit, that any of the Tweed toot went into his pockets, he having fought hard to clap Tweed behind the bars. Whatever may not be said of Root, one thing can certainly be said of him, to wit, that big chunks of the Tweed stolen goods went into his, the pockets of Tweed's lawyer.

Another instance of the "directing energy," "directing genius" and "directing services" rendered by the capitalist has been furnished by the Treasury Agent who certifies with photographic evidence that the Sugar Trust uses false scales through a contrivance of secret steel springs. Mallock should take notice.

When the annual "stock taking" in a business enterprise reveals a deficiency, wages are reduced "obedient to sound business principles," we are told. The annual stock taking by the Federal Government reveals a running behind of \$9,325,000. Why not apply "sound business principles," here also and retrench by dismissing at least 25 per cent. of the sinecure job holders, and shaving down the wages of the \$50,000, the \$30,000, and the \$10,000, a year wage laborers—as the President and his staff love to call themselves?

"I had taken Mr. Richards' son home, and started to meet a girl that I was to take to the theatre"—this is the off-hand explanation given by the chauffeur who dashed into Columbus Avenue, N. Y., knocked down, ran over and killed a poor aged woman. In the days of the late crazy King of Bavaria his subjects were often exposed by his nocturnal carriage dashes. As Mark Twain thought, when his guide dragged him up the pyramids, the Bavarians must have consoled themselves with the thought: "Well, he will die, some day." Whence are the common people too poor to indulge in automobiles, to gather comfort and hope for future safety?

"Whether intentionally or unintentionally is not known"—so do the San Francisco despatches ominously run on the drowning of Chief of Police William J. Biggy. A supplementary stray light upon the affair is found in an article, in one of the metropolitan capitalist dailies, which bears these headlines: "San Francisco Torn in Two—Clubs and Social Circles Split Over Draft—Detectives Dog Detectives—Only a Few of the Big Incidents Get Out." Labor Mayor Schmitz, in jail for graft, will yet look like a pascal lamb of purity beside the "good citizens" who secured his conviction and thus "vindicated Law, Order and Decency."

Now it appears that he was promised an office, just as Donnelly and Keefe were, in spite of all the denials to the contrary made in the campaign. The President, so the story goes, in-

it on the social battlefield of civilization, the hustings?—in short, how can the Industrial State take shape and strength without it shields itself with the shield of a political party of Revolution?

While the two sets of pure and simple—and as often impure and crooked—visionaries wear off their teeth upon the files of these two nuts, often breaking off into "magnetic" oratory that turns out to be "hypnotic"—while this double and supplementary farce proceeds, and very generally amid the plaudits of Capitalism;—while that goes on, the S. L. P. steadily holds the two nuts between the jaws of the two sets of jaw-smiths, and thus turns the two sets of gentry to the only use there is in them—the use of demonstrating by their impotence the soundness of S. L. P. principle, the rightness of the road that the S. L. P. unwaveringly points to.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. December 5, 1908.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PROTEST

Against Extradition of Jan Janoff Pourén.

San Francisco, Cal., November 29.—Outside the skies were blue and the sun glowed warm. To the toilers, weary with the week's long labor, the lure of the open was strong. Yet in spite of this, Dreamland Rink, San Francisco's largest auditorium, was well filled with a thoughtful throng who had come to voice their protest against the extradition of Jan Pourén and other political refugees.

The chairman promptly at two o'clock called the gathering to order, and in a short address explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced A. Walsh of the 'Frisco Labor Council.

The speaker pointed out the danger of allowing a precedent of this kind to be established. Further, he showed that a fundamental right was being infringed upon. He was applauded when he closed.

The next speaker introduced was Geo. Speed, who proved to be the orator of the day. His lean dramatic figure was clearly outlined against the painted background. His tense vibrant voice reverberated and rang among the very rafters of the huge barnlike structure. Out of his passion-twisted mouth flowed a steady stream of burning molten words, and before the audience rose the colossal picture of Russian rebellion and repression. They saw the streets run red with the blood of peaceful petitioners. They saw the awakening of the stolid, misery-burdened peasant workman, how the proletariat of Moscow piled up the streets and fought and died for liberty. They saw the gigantic but premature mutinies in the navy and army, and the monstrous, wholesale executions that followed. They saw the Government-inaugurated pogroms and their myriads of victims. They saw the revolt of the Baltic provinces and the proclamation of the Republic.

The utopian is an amosin cuss anyway. I listened to a group of them reeling off, gibb as parrots, "economic determinism," "material interest," etc., and denouncing the "ignorance" of the workingman! The utopian always has his Socialism up his sleeve, or concealed elsewhere about his person. Hear one of them in defence of the "Call," which one of his comrades had declared valueless for Socialist propaganda: "The 'Call' is foxy conducted. You give a man that paper and it looks like any other newspaper, pictures and all. Even the editorial goes at him mildly, not slamming his prejudices like some others of our papers."

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"And where is its Socialism?" asked the one who had questioned the paper's value as a propaganda medium.

"If everybody in the party who knocked it, would boom it, the paper would soon be a success," was the answer the "Call's" defender gave.

Conflicting press interests are lining up the S. P. members to the tune of "Volkszeitung" versus "Call." The "Call" advocates complain that the Germans in the party regard everything, from the drinking of beer to the most vital party measure, from the standpoint of: What effect will it have on the "Volkszeitung"? and that their actions are those of "Volkszeitung" partisans, instead of party members.

It was the German element that engineered the killing of the unity movement in this state by a series of unique caucuses. These caucuses were held in the guise of socials and parties, at certain houses. Those favoring unity were not invited; and when it came to a vote, members long forgotten showed up at meetings—the same experience as we had in 1898.

Another utopian that I ran across is a Bayonne "radical," who ran for office on the Bryan ticket. He thinks that the last election proves that the American people are willing slaves. He got out some campaign matter of his own, stating that he was in favor of clean streets, even sidewalks, plenty of parks, and more of that sort. I pointed out how much more important the untutored workers conceived, even the promise, of a slave's job, to all such things; but I don't think he grasped it.

This talk of the ignorance of the workers makes me tired. They haven't as yet been reached by Socialism, and

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

JERSEY UTOPIANS

THEY'RE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHERE THEY ARE AT.

Lured to a "Joyous Land" by the Pied Piper of Capitalism They Wake Up to Find It a Sandy Desert—The Revolutionary Element, too, is Doing Some Quiet Thinking.

Jersey City, December 4.—Since Election day some of the Socialist party utopians have been indulging in sober reflection upon the million votes they didn't get. Others of them are still under the influence of the Pied Piper of Capitalism—the capitalist press, and with Benjamin Hanford, and a stub of pencil, figure out, vote or no vote, 2,000,000 supporters for the S. P.!

The revolutionary element in the S. P., on the other hand, even anticipated over 600,000 votes. The Pied Piper did not stampede them. They are doing considerable thinking these days. They clearly saw that it was for no good that the capitalist press, which usually pursues toward the Socialist movement, either a conspiracy of silence or a conspiracy of vilification; this time pursued the conspiracy of boozing the "Red Special" and "1,500,000 votes for Debs."

The S. P. utopians were callow enough to imagine that at last the movement had grown so strong as to force recognition! Under the influence of the strains of the Pied Piper they took leave of the common horse sense which enables them to get about the streets in safety, and readily became Republican catpaws.

The S. P. revolutionists, and the utopians who have taken a tumble, are placing the blame for the utopianism upon their own press, and rightly, for as one of them remarked, "Our press fell into the trap and echoed the Republican press, which boomed us to ensure a Republican triumph." The utopian is an amosin cuss anyway. I listened to a group of them reeling off, gibb as parrots, "economic determinism," "material interest," etc., and denouncing the "ignorance" of the workingman! The utopian always has his Socialism up his sleeve, or concealed elsewhere about his person. Hear one of them in defence of the "Call," which one of his comrades had declared valueless for Socialist propaganda: "The 'Call' is foxy conducted. You give a man that paper and it looks like any other newspaper, pictures and all. Even the editorial goes at him mildly, not slamming his prejudices like some others of our papers."

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S. P. FLIM FLAM

DEBATE ORGANIZATION STANDS
COMMITTED IN DU QUOIN, ILL.

Du Quoin, Ill., November 22.—The "Socialist" party again stands before the bar of decency convicted of flim-flam, and worse—fusion. The latest instance occurred in this town in the recent campaign. That party is guilty of sharp practices in the late primaries, and has persistently kept quiet when it should have pronounced itself.

In the primary elections there were two votes cast for the S. P. for candidates for Circuit Clerk. One of the names voted for was James Trover, a Republican; the other name voted was Jos. Moody, an S. L. P. man. The primary vote for S. P. candidate for Circuit Clerk being thus a tie vote, the Board of Election canvassers decided by lot that Moody should be the S. P. candidate for Circuit Clerk.

Moody had already been nominated for Presidential elector on the S. L. P. ticket. He was never notified of his choice on the S. P. ticket, but he should have been, according to the election law. He learned of his choice by chance and promptly demanded the withdrawal of his name from the S. P. ticket. The County Clerk, J. G. Taffee, claimed he had no power to remove Moody's name. Then Moody denounced the whole affair as fusion between the S. P. and the Republicans.

Jas. H. Trover, the other name that was balloted for at the primaries for S. P. candidate, was the regular Republican nominee. It can be seen that if Moody's name had not been drawn by the election canvassers, Trover would have been the choice. On the other hand, the question arises: Was the S. P. trying to steal the prestige of the S. L. P.? Thus in one case that Socialist party is guilty of trying to put a Republican candidate upon its ticket; in the other it is practising flim-flam upon the voters by setting forth an S. L. P. man as its own.

If the Republicans and the S. P. had held their own vote Trover could have been elected. But the vote of both parties dropped. Moody pointed out these facts in his denunciation, but the Socialist party remained silent as a clam.

I submit as evidence in this matter the following copies of letters which passed between Moody and County Clerk Taffee. It will be noticed that copies III. and IV. were never answered.

John M. Francis.

[Enclosure.]

I.

Du Quoin, Illinois, Oct. 28, 1908.

J. G. Taffee.

Dear Sir:

There is one Joseph Moody on the Socialist party specimen ballot under the head of Circuit Clerk. If that is meant as my name I demand it to be removed, for it is being used without my consent. I have no affiliation with that party at all.

Tours respectfully,

Joseph B. Moody.

413 Pope St., Du Quoin.

II.

Office of County Clerk of Perry County, J. G. Taffee. J. N. Taffee. Clerk. Deputy. Pinckneyville, Ill., Oct. 29, 1908.

Jos. B. Moody.

Du Quoin, Ill.

My Dear Sir: In replying to your letter of yesterday relative to your name being on the ballot as candidate for Circuit Clerk on the Socialist ticket, will say that the canvassing board found that one vote for Joseph Moody and one vote for Jas. Trover on the Socialist ticket for Circuit Clerk had been cast. Lots were drawn and the lot fell to Joseph Moody, and it is compulsory with us that we place the names on the ticket as certified by the canvassing board. The name is Joseph Moody and not Joseph B. Moody, and I do not know who Joseph Moody is. Hoping you will understand this matter, I am.

Tours very truly,

J. G. Taffee, Co. Clerk.

III.

Du Quoin, Ill., Oct. 31, 1908. J. G. Taffee, Co. Clerk.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th inst. received and contents noted. Will say that I feel certain said Joseph Moody is myself, and regardless of the name appearing on the ballot under said head, wish to state that I am not a candidate for said office. I respectfully decline.

Tours respectfully,

Joseph B. Moody.

N. B.—I am on the ballot under another head correctly so.—J. B. M.

IV.

Du Quoin, Ill., Nov. 2, 1908. J. G. Taffee.

My Dear Sir: Would it be asking too much to ask of you to inform me how my name, Moody, and how Trover's name got on the primary bal-

lot? Were they printed as candidates of the Socialist party or were they written by the two votes? And if they were printed, who was responsible?

I don't wish to make any trouble, however, but I don't wish to misrepresent no one.

Yours respectfully,

Jos. B. Moody.

V.

Du Quoin, Ill., Nov. 18, 1908. Hon. J. G. Taffee.

Dear Sir: Will you please mail me a primary specimen ballot of each of the respective parties of the last election: i. e., primary, if you have them? Thanking you in advance, I am.

Yours truly,

John M. Francis.

526 E. Park St.

Have no sample ballots of primary.

Yours truly,

J. G. Taffee, Co. Clerk.

ALL POLITICS.

Denver Trades Assembly Wades In Deep.

Denver, November 24.—Knee-deep in politics is the best description of the Denver Trades Assembly. The delegates, lacking a sense of humor, would all denounce a Socialist for introducing working class politics into the union. Such a man would be met with the howl, "No F—s in the Union." When the howl would die down, then the delegates would all return to seeking political preferment for themselves. The following account from the Denver Post of Nov. 23 shows these "no politics" howlers at work:

"Politics in the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly led to the ousting of two members and the resignation of two others, one being President M. L. French, who was recently appointed an officer of the juvenile court. Harry Barker, business agent of the Waiters' union and vice-president of the assembly, succeeded French.

"James C. Bulger, city plumbing inspector and delegate from the Plumbers' union, also resigned.

Ralph G. Moser, delegate from the engineers' union, engineer at the city hall and delegate to the chamber of commerce, was asked to resign, as was Joseph Palmer, also of the engineers.

"Edwin V. Brake, former state labor commissioner, was again indorsed for the position, and Henry Klein of the striking boilermakers was indorsed for state boiler inspector. This action went through despite the fact that the constitution of the assembly says that no political aspirants can get the official indorsement of the local labor body. The delegates want Brake put in office again, as he was said to be friendly to labor during his first term.

"The forcing of the resignations was done because of factional differences that are on in the local labor world over politics, and the ousting of Moser and Palmer is part of the plans of the Hally faction to 'get even' with the city hall politicians who have been after Hally's scalp for some time. They were led by Moser. They divided in the state campaign and this caused more feeling. Hally supporting Guggenheim and the rest of the leaders of the Democratic ticket.

"E. M. Gross accepted the place as delegate to the chamber of commerce made vacant by the forcing of Moser's resignation.

"The committee appointed some time ago to revise the constitution and pay particular attention to the question of members holding political office had not reported yesterday and was discharged. Another committee was named for the same purpose with orders to report at the next meeting.

"It is believed that the committee will change the constitution so that politicians holding offices, either elective or appointive, can hold their seats in the assembly. The constitution forbids it at present.

"It is said that the fight will be carried to the Building Trades Council, where George McLachlan, alderman, holds the responsible position of business agent. McLachlan is strongly entrenched and it is not believed he can be ousted because of politics. The council's constitution contains a clause similar to the trades assembly; that politicians holding office cannot be officers or delegates."

JERSEY UTOPIANS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

are guided by instinct. They see plutocracy in possession of industry, and feel themselves dependent for existence upon its smiles. As the workers see it, they vote for bread and butter. That they did not vote for reaction is gratifying. There is to be no going back. Once the workers know where their real interests lie capitalism is doomed. The forward movement is in the keeping of the Socialist Labor Party. Ours the day.

Push the propaganda, comrades. In other words, push the Party Press. Jerseyman.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR BOARD?

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

If Society (not the Dancing Class, but the People of the World) presented you with your board bill to date—could you pay it? Or, better still, have you paid it and can you show the receipt therefor?

You have been consuming, since you were born, taking from others the fruit of their labor and ingenuity. Has your fruit, given to them, been equal to what you received? Have you produced as much as you have consumed?

Most of us can say, Yes. Even that pauper, if he has worked, has paid and more than paid his board, for a day's labor, of the feeblest, is worth more than thirty cents. Our common workmen everywhere have paid their board and more. Their labor is worth more than the sum they are paid for it, else no one would employ them. They benefit the world directly and indispensably by their labor; they are paid less than its equivalent, and with that sum they must pay for not only their own living but the livings of wives and children. Our more specialized workers have paid their board also; dentist and doctor, tailor, teacher, architect and engineer. They put into the world services we could not do without and the world pays them little enough.

When we rise above these into the ranks of arts and sciences, and some professions, it is not so easy to establish fair return for value received. We cannot so easily measure the social necessity of the pictures of Whistler, the songs of Caruso; but since some persons are willing to pay highly for them the performer has presumably paid his board to those persons, and they in turn have served the community enough to afford to maintain the performer. This is as though in a small, limited, economic group, the services of ten out of a hundred were so valuable as to warrant giving them more than "their keep"; out of their surplus they were free to maintain two out of the hundred to teach them Sanscrit, let us say—a service which did not appeal to the majority. Others may say that the service of the artist of any sort is of special and peculiar value, and worth more than the artist ever gets. On either ground we will consider that the artist has paid his board; that some artists indeed are social benefactors past accounting.

Are there any persons left against whom society has still a charge? Are there individuals or classes who consume without producing anything?

There are many lines of what is called "business" in which it would be hard indeed to prove any social value in the activities of the participants. I once met a millionaire, a "self-made man," very proud of having now a great for-

GIRLS IN FOUNDRIES.

Make 10,000 Cores Per Day and Receive \$1—Health and Life Sacrificed.

In a Pittsburgh foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 10,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to charities on "Pittsburg Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from ten to twenty-five pounds. In an electrical factory in

East Pittsburg 650 women are employed on piece work in winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employees give out readily. Only twenty-five have been in the factory four years. Three screw and bolt works in the same city employ 543 women. A bolt trimmer—to use one class of labor as an illustration—stands for ten hours before a machine. She feeds bolts to the mechanism at two-second intervals—16,000 times a day—for a wage of ninety-six cents. Bad conditions these for women to work under and they have an indirect effect in weakened and stunted children.—Kansas City Star.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 18th and Market streets.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 400 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton

THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Crossing West street, N. Y., the other day with my little niece as one of the antiquated Belt Line horse-cars passed she exclaimed: "Oh look at the trolley pushing the horses!" A horse car was a novelty to her. Her perception had taught her that an electric car "goes of itself" and that anything in front must be in the way. It took some explaining to make the matter clear to her.

It is most natural for the young to conclude that things as they see them have always been so; and when they begin to learn differently it is with wonder and astonishment that they hear of past times, and the changes that have taken place as civilization develops.

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THE CRUX OF COLONIZING

BY K. KILDARE.

The savor of roasted missionary no longer lends its seductive fragrance to the olfactory nerves of the cannibal, and no longer will he partake of toothsome Methodist roast; alas, no. For the fates have been unkind to the savage, poor fellow, and he finds things strangely altered; so much so that to-day he stands "th not a sacrificing cannibal, but a refined cannibalee. Instead of the "civilized" being sacrificed in the old, quick-throated barbecue style by the savage, the latter is now sacrificed by slower and more tortuous methods on the altar markets, shoddy goods, and wage slavery by his "civilizer." And the living flesh and the sweat of the savage is a far more profitable investment than missionary roast.

Pioneers of commerce in uncivilized countries are the missionaries, and LABOR is the fulcrum on which the lever of civilization works. Before you can exploit the nude African as a wage slave you must of sheer necessity Christianize him; before you can force him into the cheap labor market it is indispensably necessary that he be doctored with the missionary dope of plasticity and rendered amenable to the moral discipline of capitalistic Christianity.

The first step is to expound on the various evils—indecency, immorality, and so forth—of going naked. Thus do we open up markets for scab-made shoddy clothing, and make the "missionary field" a profitable dumping ground for the vilest trash in the shape of pants, blankets, gow gaw and sham jewelry. We cannot, of course, civilize the savage without making him pay for it, and the more he pays the more civilized he becomes. Christianity means civilization, civilization means exploitation, and exploitation means profit.

The three terms are correlative and, like heaven and hell, they stand and fall together. Having taught the savage how to acquire La Grippe, rheumatism, and pneumonia through the channels of shoddy pants and cardboard shoes, we next proceed to decide on the undesirabilities and insufficiencies of the native diet. We have to open up, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, a market for compound complexity in the shape of canned, canned from Chicago, irrespective of the fearful consequences to the savage's interior economy. When civilized he will only appreciate the exquisite ambrosial delicacy of that nutritious mixture, tuberculated cow and compressed rodent. These cannot concomitants of civilization are followed by others in the shape of rum, rum, rum, woeful whiskey, patent medicine antidotes to his Chicago diet, and lotions for his lumbago.

By this time white settlers have arrived and our government is sufficiently interested to build a prison and organize a police force to aid us in "civilizing and colonizing." Strange things are there to the savage, but not for long is he to remain unacquainted. With the advent of police, prisons, and settlers smash goes the natives' tribal organization and the domination of the native chief, and the native finds himself "emancipated"—emancipated from a domination which carried the protection of his chief, to be brought under a Christian domination ever more oppressive, and yet, moreover, recognizes no responsibility.

Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in its past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the masses, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

THAT STRIKE LAW

Which American Newspapers So Much Admire and Approve Of—Good for Bosses.

Compulsory industrial arbitration in New Zealand has been passing through troublous times of late. Awards of the arbitration court have been disregarded. Fines imposed for such disregard have remained unpaid. In one or two notorious cases a strike maintained for months in defiance of the law has been finally settled by employers and employed without reference to the law. It is therefore small wonder that further legislation should be thought necessary.

Recently the minister of labor introduced an industrial conciliation and arbitration act amendment bill in the house of representatives. At first sight this bill appears designed rather to weaken than to strengthen the law, as it repeats the section in an earlier act enabling strikers to be imprisoned if they remained obdurate under milder punishment. The fact is, no doubt, that this penalty of imprisonment for refusing to work except on one's own terms is too severe to be effective.

It is a weapon so dangerous in the resentment it causes that little is lost by abandoning it. In other respects the bill is certainly intended to make the lot of illegal strikers—and practically all striking is illegal in New Zealand—harder than it was before. It is designed in particular to remedy a curious flaw discovered by the law officers in the arbitration acts as they stand at present.

Clearly during a dispute the possibility of the men's getting financial support from other men or unions is a point of the first importance. During a recent mining strike, as is described in the article from our New Zealand correspondent, money poured in to support the men from unions in every part of the dominion. Since the strike itself was in defiance of an award of the arbitration court it might reasonably have been thought that those who sent this money were, as persons "aiding and abetting" an illegal strike, themselves doing an illegal act. The attorney general of New Zealand appears, however, to have advised that a strike, as contemplated by the act, was an instantaneous deed. Those who merely supported men after they had struck might do so with impunity.

The first object of the present bill is to rule out this reading of the law. A new "definition" is given of the term "strike." A penalty is imposed not only for the first act of stopping work, but also for every week that the strike continues thereafter. A specially high penalty is to be inflicted for aiding or abetting a strike when this is done by a union, employer or any person other than a worker. Another clause provides for suspending during not more than three years the registration of any union found guilty of aiding, inciting or instigating a strike by any of its members.

Whether these new provisions will be found effective remains to be seen. However that may be, their mere enactment is eloquent as to the difficulties of enforcing industrial peace upon those who go on strike. To have a land without strikes is an admirable ambition and one that any community may quite reasonably aim at by all means in its power. But the means in such a case are really very limited.

The government cannot really understand anything like a democratic rule imprison thousands of individuals for refusing to work under conditions which they dislike. It cannot, except in the case of a strike affecting the public generally and so rousing public feeling, as a railway strike would have done, depend upon any sympathy in enforcing the law. Rather it is apt to find very effective sympathy on the other side.

The New Zealand experiences undoubtedly suggest that the only form in which state intervention in wage questions could ever be practicable in this country is in the fixing of minimum wages in really sweat trades, and these alone. Those who are above the level of absolute sweating must be left to fight for their own hands.—London Post.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri \$1.00
People's Marx, by Deville 1.50
Critique of Political Economy, by Marx 1.50

N. Y. Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place.

SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM

CLAIM THAT NEW INDUSTRIAL ORDER WOULD DESTROY "FREE DOM OF LABOR" ANSWERED.

That a Socialist Commonwealth would afford its members comfort and security has been admitted even by the foes of Socialism; "but," say they, "these advantages are bought at too dear a price; they are paid for with a total loss of freedom; the bird in a cage may also have sufficient daily food; it also is secure against hunger, the inclemencies of the weather, and enemies; but it has lost its freedom, and for that reason it is a pitiful being, that peeps through gilded bars into a world of dangers and want, and faint would struggle for its own existence."

They maintain that Socialism destroys economic freedom and the freedom of labor; that it introduces a despotism in comparison with which the most unrestricted political absolutism would be freedom, because this would control only one side of man, whereas Socialism would control all the phases of human activity.

So great is the fear of this slavery that even some Socialists are seized with it, and they become so-called "philosophical" anarchists. These gentlemen have as great a horror for the communism that there is in Socialism as they have for the system of production for sale; and the odd measure they take to escape both is to demand both; they want to have communism and production for sale together. Theoretically, this is absurd; in practice, the thing amounts to nothing else than the exploded co-operative establishments which adiaphoretic capitalist philanthropists have again and again advocated, again and again started, and again and again failed in.

Freedom of Labor Goes with Small Production.

The charge is correct that Socialist production is irreconcilable with the full freedom of labor, that is to say, with the freedom of the laborer to work when, where, and how he wills. But so is this freedom of the worker irreconcilable with all planful, co-operative work, whatever the form which it may assume, whether the form be capitalist or Socialist. Freedom of labor is possible only in small production, and even there only up to a certain point. Even where the small producer is freed from all social restrictions, he still remains dependent upon natural and social influences; the farmer depends upon the weather, the small industrialist depends upon the markets.

"Freedom of Labor" is the ideal, the most revolutionary ideal, which the class of the small producer, unable to look beyond the horizon of small production, is capable of. This ideal had its good reasons a hundred years ago; to-day it has no economic bottom to stand on, and can only haunt the heads of such people as are unable to perceive the industrial revolution that has since then taken place. The downfall of the "Freedom of Labor" is necessarily connected with the downfall of small production. It is not the Socialists who destroy this "Freedom of Labor," but the resistless progress of large production. Oddly enough, the very ones on whose lips is found most frequently the declaration that "labor must be free" are the capitalists, i. e., those who have contributed most to the overthrow of that freedom.

"Freedom of labor" has come to an

THE ONLY CLASS.

From time to time the workers are victorious, but only for a time. The real fruit of their struggle lies not in the immediate result, but in the always growing unity of the workers. This is aided by the improved means of communication which are created by modern industry, and which brings the workers of different localities into contact with one another. This was just the contact required to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character, into a national, into a class struggle. Now every class struggle is a political struggle. And the union, which it took centuries for the burghers of the Middle Ages, with their wretched highways, to establish, the modern proletariat achieves by means of railways in a few years.

This organization of the proletarians into a class, and, consequently, into a political party, is continually hampered by the competition among the workers themselves. But it always arises again, stronger, firmer, mightier. It compels legislative recognition of particular working class interests by profiting by the divisions within the bourgeoisie itself. For instance, the Ten Hours' Bill in England.

The collisions between the classes of the old society further in many ways the development of the prole-

end, not only in the mills, but in all other places where the individual worker is only a link in a long chain of workers; it does not exist either for the manual worker or for the "brain worker" employed in any industry; the hospital doctor, the school teacher, the railroad employee, the newspaper writer, and so on interminably—none of these enjoy "Freedom of Labor"; they are all bound to certain rules; they must all be at their posts at a certain hour.

For all this, the workingman does enjoy freedom in one respect under the capitalist system. If the work does not suit him in one factory, he is free to seek work in another; he can change his employer; in a Socialist Commonwealth, where all the means of production are in a single hand, there is but one employer; to change him were impossible.

In this respect the wage-worker has to-day what, superficially considered, may seem an advantage over the workingman in a Socialist Commonwealth; but this advantage cannot be given the name of "Freedom of Labor." However, frequently a workingman may change his place of work to-day, he will find in each place substantially the same arrangements which hold the individual workers to certain rules and regulations, all of which are a technical necessity.

Freedom of Labor Under Socialism.

The freedom with the loss of which the workingman is threatened in a Socialist Commonwealth, is, accordingly, not the "Freedom of Labor" but the freedom to change his master. Under the present system, this freedom, where it still exists, is of no slight importance; it is a protection to the workingman. But even this freedom is gradually destroyed by the progress of capitalism; the increasing number of the unemployed reduces ever more and more the number of jobs that are free, and throws upon the labor market more applicants than there are places. The idle workingman is, as a rule, happy if he can at all secure work. Furthermore, the increased concentration of the means of production in a few hands has the steady tendency of placing over the workingman the identical employer or set of employers, which ever way he may turn. Inquiry therefore shows that what is desired as the wicked and tyrannical tendencies of Socialism are but the natural tendencies of the economic development which manifest themselves even in modern society.

It is not through Socialism, but through the economic development, that freedom in the choice and opportunity of work is removed as much as freedom during work itself. Socialism does not mean to, neither could it if it would, check this development; but in this as in so many other respects, Socialism can obviate the evils that accompany the development. It cannot remove the dependence of the workingmen upon the mechanism of production in which they are one of the wheels; but it substitutes for the superadded dependence of the workingmen upon a capitalist, with interests hostile to themselves, their dependence upon a society of which they are themselves members, a society of equal comrades, all of whom have the same interests—Kautsky.

tarist. The bourgeoisie finds itself in a perpetual state of warfare; at first with the aristocracy, later with those sections of the bourgeoisie whose interests have become antagonistic to the progress of industry; at all times with the bourgeoisie of foreign countries. In all these battles it finds itself compelled to appeal to the proletariat, to call for its aid, and thus to draw it into the political arena. It thus provides the proletariat with the elements of social education, i. e., with the weapons to be used against the bourgeoisie itself.

Furthermore, as we have seen, by the advance of industry whole sections of the ruling class are precipitated into the ranks of the proletariat, or their livelihood is at least threatened. They also supply the proletariat with numerous elements of progress.

Finally, at the moment when the class struggle approaches the decisive hour, the process of dissolution within the ruling class, within the whole of society in fact, takes a character so violent and glaring, that a small part of the ruling class cuts itself off and joins the revolutionary class, the class which holds the future in its hands. Just as formerly, a portion of the nobility went over to the bourgeoisie, so now a portion of the bourgeoisie goes over to the proletariat, and particularly that portion of the bourgeois ideologists who have reached a theoretical understanding of the whole

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	1,157
In 1896	30,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

GERMANY'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY
AT WORK.

About fourteen years ago, addressing a meeting in Berlin against the moves then on foot to inject reform issues into the Social Democracy, Bebel asked: "What, for instance, has the issue of vaccination to do with Socialism?" The question was a clincher. So, like wise, may to-day—in sight of the prominent rôle played by the Social Democracy in the Reichstag debates, just started, to secure ministerial responsibility—the question be asked: "What has the issue of ministerial responsibility to do with Socialism?"

"Ministerial responsibility" implies a "political State"; Socialism implies the "Industrial State"—two mutually repelling systems. The issue of "ministerial responsibility," accordingly, affects only the class system of rule.

Can it be any concern of Socialism to tinker upon, and perfect and beautify a system that its aim is to overthrow? The answer is "Yes" and "No"—according to the country affected.

"Yes"—in Germany.

No more than in Nature, does evolution make leaps in Society. Feudal Society cannot leap into Socialism. The chasm between the two has to be bridged by Capitalism. The bridge over the chasm is the socio-political work of engineering that history demands from the bourgeois. That engineers' work is in an unfinished state in Germany. Its unfinished state has blocked Socialist progress in the Empire. The German Socialists, on the march to their goal, are halted by the abruptly breaking off arch of the bridge they needs must cross. A special problem arises under such circumstances. For these many years, the German Social Democracy has been laboring thereat—the finishing of the work left unfinished by the German bourgeois revolution. The task is impossible. No more than the bourgeois could have perfected the feudal, can the proletariat perfect the capitalist system. A moment has, however, arrived when the bourgeois of Germany, driven by their class interests, have themselves buckled down to the work they left unfinished. The move of the Radical Liberals to secure "ministerial responsibility" means just that; and, acting like enlightened men the German Social Democracy gives a helping, a strong helping hand.

The in-class struggle is the struggle within the proletarian class. Superficial observers tire not of pointing out that "Labor is always quarreling"; and sentimentalists take up the whine, and unconsciously utter a great truth—"If Labor were but united!" Unfortunately the truth in this case, being but a lamentation, is barren.

The Movement has already given birth to the observation that The Issue is no longer one between Labor and Capital. For all practical purposes that issue is settled. Only, the fruit-bearing settlement of it awaits the settlement of another issue—the issue of the in-class struggle.

It is not Capital and Labor who are in conflict at Perth Amboy. The conflict rages among the proletariat. One set holds one view; another set another. The former rally to the banner that none shall live but those who are organized; the latter's banner bears the legend that he shall live who can, Union or no Union. The two principles seem irreconcilable. The clash between them will triturate the false that is in both. It will cost life, it will consume years, but out of the struggle will arise wisdom—that wisdom that will enable the proletariat to realize.

First—That the Union is a sacred body only when it is true to its CLASS:

Second—That the Union is not true to its class so long as it is constructed upon principles that exclude and necessarily must exclude the majority of its class from the benefits it is intended to bestow;

Third—That no Craft Union can be true to its class. Craft Unionism being constructed upon a plan that ignores the fact, long learned by capitalism, that no industry is independent from, but all are interdependent upon one another. Craft Unionism excludes from one organized craft even the other organized ones, hence includes only a trifling number of the proletariat;

Fourth—That only the integrally organized Industrial Union can be true to the proletariat, seeing that that being ONE Union embraces them all in the various subdivisions which the tool they use mark out.

These four cardinal principles are the fine flour that is being ground in the mill of the all-important in-class struggle. In the measure that the flour is ground, the proletariat will grow immune to the practices of the police spy and intriguer; it will grow immune to the rascals, the wind-bags of little

From whom are the votes to come?

knowledge who now, like gadflies, buzz about it; it will grow immune to the lures of "short cuts." In the ripeness of time, the flour being all ground, the in-class struggle will cease, and the proletariat will find itself united on the political as on the industrial field—a solid organization.

Will then the battle royal take place between Capitalism and Socialism? Ah, no! The battle will be behind, no longer in front of the united proletariat; it will be over. There will be no battle left to fight.

The real battle, the only battle—that is being fought out now. It is the in-class battle.

GERMANY'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY
AT WORK.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The energy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
For while the tired waves, vainly break-

ing,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets
making,

Comes silent, flooding in, the main,
And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes—comes in the
light;

In front, the sun climbs slow, how
slowly,
But westward look, the land is bright.

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

THE IN-CLASS STRUGGLE.

Though the class struggle is getting to be pretty well admitted on all hands, except by pupiters, who have, for appearance's sake, to keep up a pretence, there is another struggle that eludes general observation. For lack of a better name it may be designated as the "in-class struggle."

The workingmen at present engaged on the two sides of the clay workers conflict at Perth Amboy are illustrating this significant struggle, and by illustrating it they are shedding a light upon the tactics that the Socialist Movement demands.

The in-class struggle is the struggle within the proletarian class. Superficial observers tire not of pointing out that "Labor is always quarreling"; and sentimentalists take up the whine, and unconsciously utter a great truth—"If Labor were but united!" Unfortunately the truth in this case, being but a lamentation, is barren.

The Movement has already given birth to the observation that The Issue is no longer one between Labor and Capital. For all practical purposes that issue is settled. Only, the fruit-bearing settlement of it awaits the settlement of another issue—the issue of the in-class struggle.

It is not Capital and Labor who are in conflict at Perth Amboy. The conflict rages among the proletariat. One set holds one view; another set another. The former rally to the banner that none shall live but those who are organized; the latter's banner bears the legend that he shall live who can, Union or no Union. The two principles seem irreconcilable. The clash between them will triturate the false that is in both. It will cost life, it will consume years, but out of the struggle will arise wisdom—that wisdom that will enable the proletariat to realize.

First—That the Union is a sacred body only when it is true to its CLASS:

Second—That the Union is not true to its class so long as it is constructed upon principles that exclude and necessarily must exclude the majority of its class from the benefits it is intended to bestow;

Third—That no Craft Union can be true to its class. Craft Unionism being constructed upon a plan that ignores the fact, long learned by capitalism, that no industry is independent from, but all are interdependent upon one another. Craft Unionism excludes from one organized craft even the other organized ones, hence includes only a trifling number of the proletariat;

Fourth—That only the integrally organized Industrial Union can be true to the proletariat, seeing that that being ONE Union embraces them all in the various subdivisions which the tool they use mark out.

These four cardinal principles are the fine flour that is being ground in the mill of the all-important in-class struggle. In the measure that the flour is ground, the proletariat will grow immune to the practices of the police spy and intriguer; it will grow immune to the rascals, the wind-bags of little

knowledge who now, like gadflies, buzz about it; it will grow immune to the lures of "short cuts." In the ripeness of time, the flour being all ground, the in-class struggle will cease, and the proletariat will find itself united on the political as on the industrial field—a solid organization.

Will then the battle royal take place between Capitalism and Socialism? Ah, no! The battle will be behind, no longer in front of the united proletariat; it will be over. There will be no battle left to fight.

The real battle, the only battle—that is being fought out now. It is the in-class battle.

WHERE MRS. WELLS ERRED.

A week man, as reported, having weekly asked Mrs. Borrman Wells, on December 4th, where she thought was the place of several women he knew, who expected to hold that evening a meeting to prohibit child labor—"was their place at that meeting, or at the meeting to be held that same evening at Carnegie Hall in the interest of women suffrage?" the lady answered: "I would have them attend the suffrage meeting, and give them the right to vote. When we have the right to vote we'll go to Congress, not as we would have to go now, saying, 'Please, good wives, prohibit child labor.' No, we would go saying, 'Here, you men, frame laws prohibiting child labor, or we'll bombard you at the next election with one hundred thousand, two hundred thousand—at any rate a sufficient number of votes to insure that you who are crushing the lives out of children are not elected.'

Very beautiful—but not true. Again, and in this M. Clemenceau steps upon the corns of our American orthodoxy in particular. Count Boni

From the men and the women who are doing the crushing of the lives out of children? From the male and the female members of the class the glitter of whose eyes and the rosiness of whose cheeks is extracted from the eyes and cheeks of the proletarian working children? Surely not. If the votes are to come at all they must come from the male and the female plebeians itself.

Child labor is heinous; but child labor is the consequence of a previous heinousness—the starvation wages of the proletariat. A powerful weapon with which starvation wages are enforced is the injunction. Bryan promised, if not to abolish, yet to dull the edge of the injunction sword, and he made the promise obedient to the revolt that has been going up among the proletariat against the Injunction Terrorism. Bryan was overwhelmingly defeated. Where did the labor vote go to? Almost solidly for Injunction Taft. Was it that the male proletariat changed their mind regarding the Injunction? Not at all. It was that they justly concluded a live dog is better than a dead lion. They realized they could do nothing unless alive, and could enjoy no reform unless alive to enjoy it. The Taft class threatened a general shut-down if Taft was defeated. Taft's defeat split to these male proletarian voters "s-a-r-v-a-t-i-o-n" and they voted against starvation.

Will the vote go otherwise, whatever the issue, if women proletarians hold the vote? The same logic that stampeded the male proletarian vote from the anti-injunction Bryan to the pro-injunction Taft, will again, and yet again stampede the proletarian vote away from and in the same direction, whether the women's votes are added to the men's or not.

Under capitalism universal suffrage, in and of itself, simply adds to the poll of the top-capitalist. Universal suffrage, in and of itself, multiplies the top-capitalist's political voices. Universal suffrage, for the proletariat, awaits to be supplemented by that which alone will "put a bone" into the suffrage—the class-conscious, and integrally constructed economic organization. Without such an organization, the only one able to counteract the threat of shut-downs, the addition of women proletarians to the electorate will have for its only effect the swelling into still larger hundreds of thousands the political majority of the class the sauce to whose meat is the marrow of child labor.

We have fed you all for a thousand years.

And you haul us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all
your wealth.

But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you
rest

And you lie on a crimson wool
For it blood be the price of all your
wealth.

Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward
now

But we're buried alive for you;

There's never a wreck drifts shoreward
now

But we are its ghastly crew.

Go, reckon our dead by the forges red,

And the factories where we spin;

If blood be the price of your 'cursed
wealth.'

Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand
years,

For that was our doom, you know.

From the day when you chained us in
your fields

To the strike of a week ago.

You ha' eaten our lives and our babes
and wives.

And we're told it's your legal share

But if blood be the price of your law-
ful wealth.

Good God, we ha' bought it fair.

By right of blood, if by nothing else,
the working class owns the industries;

and it shall have them.

"No need to freeze here. Get our
neat booklet of winter resorts," advises the New York Central. That is like telling the workingman he has a right to live, and then knocking the bread out of his mouth by a "suspension pending resumption of industry," or a reduction in wages.

In the last year daily travel between
New York and Brooklyn has increased from
706,000 to \$16,000, a jump of
some 16 per cent. For which anathemas
should be sung, and not congratulations. What it tells is not of
more people getting out of their
crowded tenements "into the country," but more people from the country being drawn into the maelstrom of New York's fevered exploitation and life, and thus helping make their "country" into another sweltering city.

Again; the modern, or orthodox

theory is that the husband supports the wife, not the wife the husband.

The fact is reflected in our laws. Only

wives are entitled to alimony, not husbands.

M. Clemenceau uncovers the

robust fact that, not the husband of Anna Gould, Count Boni, supported his

wife, but his wife him. During their eleven years of marriage the support of her husband cost Anna Gould \$10,000,000, or be it 50,000,000 francs!

After April 1 next all patent medicines

in Canada containing deadly

drugs must either be approved by a

board of experts or else bear a label

stating that they contain such drugs

and the kind. When the New York

Health Department got an ordinance

passed forbidding milk dealers to put

preservatives in the milk, the enter-

prising dealers washed their cans with

the preservative, and weren't always

particular how much they left behind

in the bottom of the can. What dodge

will the Canadian drug manufacturers

adopt?

Say "beauty," "nature," "patriot-

ism," to a capitalist and you speak

to him a language he knows not any

more than a donkey knows Latin. The

wonderful Giants' Causeway of Ire-

land is being ground up for road

macadam by a British syndicate—

perhaps as an offering to "patriotism,"

"nature," and "beauty."

Altogether significant is the circum-

stance that the proofs of a thorough

revolution in the institution of mar-

riage are being furnished from the

quarter of the stoutest declaimers

against revolution, and of those most

Correspondence

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INSIDES ON "NAPOLEON" ST. JOHN

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find four subs, renewals, and money order for same. I was somewhat handicapped yesterday in looking up expired subscriptions owing to rain. By next Sunday, with the assistance of Lederman and Kueckenbecker, the work of getting renewals on old subscriptions will be completed.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory in defense of Christian Rudowitz, the Russian revolutionist, who is now incarcerated in the Cook County Jail. The inclement weather kept the attendance down to about 1,500. Something over 200 dollars was raised, and if determination counts for anything the Russian butcher will have his troubles in his attempt to get this poor persecuted peasant back to Russia.

On next Sunday evening the Section will give an entertainment and dance in Friedman's Hall, and if all goes well we hope to realize a good sum from same.

I addressed an open-air meeting last Saturday night at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets. The crowd, which numbered at time as high as 300, was, all things considered, one of the best I have ever had the pleasure of speaking to. They showed their appreciation by buying all the Weekly People (40) and seven pamphlets, which I had. More out-door meetings will be held during the winter, weather permitting, and I am in hopes that success will crown our efforts.

Chas. Pierson
Chicago, Ill., November 20.

S. P. CORRUPTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find documents I have promised to send in regard of the local S. P. of Norwalk. It will be noted that the candidates for Senator, Representatives and Judges of Probate on the Democratic ballot are the same as those on the S. P. ballot and could not be otherwise since they were ordered and paid for by the chairman of the Democratic city committee, Ed. Barrett, who I interviewed on the matter. Both sides are very much disappointed, the Democrats at the measly skiddoo number 23 which the S. P. received; and the S. P. at not getting the support of Senator Donovan's admirers for the head of their ticket.

Emil Singewald.
So. Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 1.

[The documents enclosed by our correspondent are the official ballots of the Democratic and the Socialist party. The names of the candidates who appear on both ballots are—Jeremiah Donovan, for Senator; James T. Hubbell and John F. McMahon, for Representatives; and Henry W. Gregory, for Probate. The ballots are in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

BUILD UP THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the votes have fallen it behoves us to survey the situation and plan our next battle. Here in Pennsylvania the men on the firing line gave all or nearly all their energies to building up the I. W. W. and sorely neglected the revolutionary storm centre, the Socialist Labor Party. But the vote has taught the boys a lesson. We here understand that both the army of dismantling capitalism and the army of occupation are necessary to proletarian success, and have pulled ourselves together. A new branch of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., has been formed. It will be known as Mt. Washington Branch.

The S. L. P. is hated and feared by every kind of man, honest and dishonest, who doesn't grasp the full meaning of revolutionary Socialism. That comrade who stands straightest and firmest will become the target for the ridicule of all those that "have opinions of their own," and "rights of their own," and "material interests of their own." But we have now learned the lesson that the important matter to keep in mind is our material interest, instead of "mine," and that the organization is above "me."

Comrades, the future is ours. We have seen our mistakes, but we'll now correct them. Organize! Organize for victory! Organize the workers of the world, "hordes of Europe," "backward races," Asiatics, Hindus, workingmen everywhere, into a world wide army for emancipation.

Let other sections of the country do as Mt. Washington has done.

E. R. M.
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20.

ed on financial jugglery. They work for what money they can get, recognizing it as a god and worshipping it accordingly.

Louis J. Freeman.
Chillicothe, O., Nov. 8.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last regular meeting of Local 533, I. W. W., of San Pedro, Cal., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., which was held in Chicago from September 21 to October 1, 1908, the general secretaries, Wm. E. Trautmann and Vincent St. John, and some members of the Executive Board employed the most high-handed methods, packed the convention to carry out the plans of the anti-political faction, and deprived local's of representation to which they were clearly entitled; and,

Whereas, Said Convention mutilated the preamble to the constitution by striking out the political clause, thus committing the organization to a policy of physical force; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 533, I. W. W., of San Pedro, Cal., repudiate these acts of the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W. and do indorse the action of the New York Industrial Council and of the Conference of November 1, at Paterson, N. J., and, be it further

Resolved, That this local, from this date, recognizes the General Headquarters of the I. W. W., at 229 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to 212 Bush Temple, and to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

A. Rosenblad,
Chairman.
Ass. Luther,
Recording Secretary.
San Pedro, Cal., November 27.

HAS THE RIGHT IDEA.

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TALENTS OUTSTRIPPED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am very much impressed at the spirit of the writing of J. Blankenhorn to the Weekly People of November 14. I am astonished, to say the least, and must ask a few questions.

If, according to Mr. Blankenhorn, capital must have pay for managing; and as he further intimates—a more lucrative amount, and if certain workers must have more pay than others where is there a leg for the Social Revolution to stand on?

Does the earth-born critic use the dollar to symbolize the world?

Is there really a difference in the consuming power of different classes, nations, or creeds?

In many cases what is "skilled labor" is becoming a sort of "inheritance," just as the "pay" of the juggling capitalist leaves an inheritance to his offspring. The advantages thus inherited give a commanding position from the very start, while we who are dispossessed of everything but talents must accept whatever they may allow and enforce our talents to remain unused because we are not of the commanding inheritance. The Social Revolution must have the welfare of the human family at heart and accept nothing that does not steer a direct course toward the goal. Temporary relief, it is true, must be accepted; but, as our forefathers endured privation to wrest this nation from a crowned monarch, so must we endure to rest it from the plutocratic class. That class is found

that to depend on voluntary efforts to keep the reading room and headquarters clean and the literature in good order was very unsatisfactory; so, to have a neat place open to the public all the time, the League was formed. A part of the headquarters was partitioned off for a store room, and in this way the headquarters have been maintained.

The League recently installed a piano in the new headquarters, and all that is necessary now is for all to pull together; for old friends and sympathizers to forget the "bloody" past and come around to help make the Sunday night propaganda meetings successful, and the time will come when there will be a large enough organization and so great a demand for Socialist literature that the selling of other commodities can be done away with—which present conditions force us to continue.

We are proud that Section Los Angeles has the finest Socialist reading room in the United States, and hope other Sections will do likewise or better.

The election is over, and the Los Angeles S. L. P. has started the next campaign. Our S. P. friends who four years ago were going to elect Debs in 1908, and lately claimed two million votes, hardly know what struck them. Their vote in 1904 was over 20,000, this election about 10,000 in this state, and the 1912 sure thing prophets look sad.

But what's the use getting sore, boys? They can't all think your way. Take an inventory of yourself, and see if there is not something to be fixed at home. Study the S. L. P., build up a revolutionary army of occupation on the economic field, and then political action will have some muscle. The scattering of the workers in search of a job, the inability to pay rent, hence moving, hence dis

franchisement, the threat to those at work that if Taft was not elected their jobs were gone, in fact, the bread and butter question lowered your (the S. P.) vote and elected Taft.

When you are strongly organized politically and economically, when you show the worker you are going in the shop to operate it for his social good, in other words, when you can make good to him and secure him his job and the full social equivalent of his toil, then the bread and butter question, and not sops and straddling, will elect the revolutionary Socialists.

Until then, get to work.

Wage Worker.
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.

THE DAY OF THANKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In view of the misleading and contradictory statements in the capitalist press, the 30th and 32nd Assembly District sub-division of Section N. Y. County, S. L. P., has appointed the undersigned committee to request the Editor of The People to ascertain from the Party membership and other readers of The People throughout the country, as to conditions and wages of labor at the present time. The 30th and 32nd Assembly District is of the opinion that a small card with questions as per enclosed form should be placed in the hands of every member and sympathizer of the Party with a request that the same be properly filled and returned to The People. Our members are willing to give the Editorial department a helping hand by compiling the returned answers, under the direction of the Editor, also mailing, etc., so that we may be able to give a truthful presentation of the conditions in the world of labor by the early part of January. Trusting this will meet with your approval, we remain, Yours fraternally,

William Walters,
Adolph Orange,
Committee.

[Enclosure.]

Kindly answer these questions:

In what industry are you employed?

State

City

Are conditions in general the same, better or worse than they were last year?

State how many are employed this year, in the shop, factory, mine or mill where you are working

How many last year?

Are you receiving the same wages for the same number of hours this year as you were last year?

Sign name, and forward to Daily People, 28 City Hall Place. Name will be treated confidentially.

PROSPERITY? For the favored few, perhaps, for the many there remains only chronic starvation.

H. L.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26.

THE IGNORANT DRUMMER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P.,

held a formal opening of their new head-

quarters at 317 East Seventh street, last

Saturday evening. Music and dancing

were the main features of the occasion,

and an auction of mysterious and fancy

boxes, and the serving of refreshments

helped to make the affair enjoyable.

The new "home" is the largest the

Section has ever had. It has been newly

tinted, papered, painted and decorated.

Members of Section Los Angeles Co.

some time ago formed an Auxiliary

League with the intention of going into

business, "not as a principle but as a

necessity," to sell Socialist literature and

keep up a headquarters. They had found

that to depend on voluntary efforts to keep the reading room and headquarters clean and the literature in good order was very unsatisfactory; so, to have a neat place open to the public all the time, the League was formed. A part of the headquarters was partitioned off for a store room, and in this way the headquarters have been maintained.

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Wage Worker.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.

DOCUMENTS FOR HIS TORY

[From N. Y. "Call" (S. P.), Dec. 3, 1908.]

The chief differences between the Socialist party and the so-called Socialist Labor Party are that the former maintains an attitude of fraternal helpfulness toward the labor unions, while the latter is destructively hostile to all but a few of them; that the former is democratically directed by its rank and file, while the latter is practically dominated by a misleader; and that the former devotes its energies to fighting capitalism, while the latter does little but attack the Socialist party and the trade unions. They separated in 1894. Since that time the Socialist party has steadily grown stronger, while the other body has steadily declined. There is no reason to expect that they will be re-united.

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Wage Worker.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency).
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party

announcements can go in that are

not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, December 2, Malmberg in the chair.

Members present: Lechner, Oatley, Malmberg, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Ball, Schraff, Hall, Brackmann, Schwartz, Lafferty, Butterworth.

Absent: Kuhn and Hammer.

Financial report for the two weeks ending November 21st.

Receipts, \$101.32; Expenditures, \$248.60.

National Secretary reported on conditions at Westchester County and prospects for re-organization.

Correspondence—From Frank Bohn, in re letters. It was moved by Brackmann and seconded by Butterworth, that a committee of two be elected to go over the letters left by Bohn in the office; retain such letters as are official; and that all private letters be returned to him as requested; carried. Committee consisted of Ball and Rosenberg. From Harry Gunn, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 26th, regarding conditions at Schenectady, N. Y.; received and filed. From J. E. Riordan, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25th, regarding plan of agitation in that State and other information; the Sub-Committee favored publication of their call in the Party Organ. From Section New York County, submitting a motion to amend the Constitution of the Party, Section 14 of Article 2; it was moved by Oatley and seconded by Lechner that the motion be submitted to the Sections of the Party for endorsement; carried. From J. S. Hertzbrun, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 22nd, requesting information. From A. Schmalz, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 18th, in re General Vote and giving information. From John Hossack, Secretary of N. J. State Correspondence Bureau, Dec. 2nd, in re conditions in N. J. and information on organization. From W. S. Allen, General Secretary-Treasurer Advocates of Industrial Unionism, Manchester, England, Nov. 20th, requesting information. From Harry R. Engel, Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 21st, sending information. From George Luck, in re Party Plant; it was moved by Hall and seconded by Butterworth, that the matter be referred to the Press Committee. Carried. Moved by Butterworth and seconded by Hanlon, that a Press Committee of two be elected; carried; committee consisting of Hanlon and Hall. From A. Gillhaus, financial statement of expenses, \$21.10; ordered paid. From Joseph Chaiken, financial statement of expenses of agitation trip to Bridgeport on Nov. 22nd, \$4.80; ordered paid. From A. E. Reimer, pledge as N. E. C. candidate.

Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Schwartz, that we return to the order of reports of committees. Carried.

Hanlon and Schraff reported on the tabulation of the General Vote. It was moved by Rosenberg and seconded by Brackmann, that the report be received and sent out to the Party Sections. Carried.

Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Brackmann, that the National Secretary be instructed to make all changes in the Party's stationery made necessary by the General Vote. Carried.

Hall and Rosenberg, committee to examine letters left by Bohn, reported having examined letters. The National Secretary was instructed to inform Bohn that he could either call or send a messenger for his private letters.

Moved by Hanlon and seconded by Brackmann, that the National Secretary be instructed to send out circular letters to the Sections as early as possible. Carried.

Adjournment, 10:50 p.m.

John Hall, Secretary pro tem.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in regular session with Kinder in the chair. Roll call showed all present except J. Bader who was excused.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted with correction that the following be added to correspondence: Otto Bierch, Richmond, was nominated for N. E. C. by Section Newport News; Schade, Section Newport News, nominated by Section Richmond; Downey, Portsmouth, nominated by Section Norfolk Co.; Schmidt, of Roanoke, by Section Roanoke.

Correspondence—From Schmidt, Roanoke, regarding election and gen-

eral party affairs; from State Secretary McDowell, tendering his resignation from that office. From Mueller, Hollins and McCulloch, Section Richmond, on election matters. From Schade, Newport News, and Munro, Norfolk Co., ordering dues stamps, and giving matters of party interest. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, a certain financial obligation of Labor News Company, with request for assistance.

Motion made and passed that State Secretary be instructed to answer Mueller regarding Otto Bierch and other matters.

Regarding Labor News Company and its obligations S. E. C. endorses action of State Secretary, referring the same to sections.

Regarding the State Secretary's resignation the same was accepted and was referred to Section Newport News to elect a successor.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

F. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The monthly financial report of the Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Colorado, shows a balance of \$11.82 on hand December 1. The State Organizer Fund shows a balance on hand December 1 of \$29.01.

The general vote for a member of the National Executive Committee from Colorado for the term of 1909, resulted in a unanimous vote being cast in favor of Comrade J. N. Billings of Grand Junction.

Having failed to secure a canvasser, Comrade Gerry being unable to take up the work at present for personal reasons, the S. E. C. has decided to use some of the money now in the State Organizer Fund for the purpose of increasing the number of subscribers to the Weekly People in this State. We shall make a special effort to regain the expired subscriptions by sending out a circular letter offering to send the Weekly People free of charge for six months, if the person addressed desires to get the paper but for some reason does not feel like paying for it.

We also intend to send trial subscriptions to persons, more or less interested, who cannot be persuaded to subscribe, and for this purpose we ask all of our members and sympathizers in the state to send us names and addresses of such people who will declare their willingness to read the paper if sent to them.

On request of Section Denver, we have also decided to loan to said Section \$15.00 in cash to be used immediately for the purpose of increasing the subscription list in Denver.

We trust this action of your S. E. C. will meet with the approval of the contributors to the State Organizer Fund. Our press is in need of assistance and we feel that the money in our possession can be used to no better purpose than to strengthen and build up the most eminent advocate and educator of Socialist thought, the Weekly People.

Don't fail to send your spare dimes or dollars to the State Organizer Fund. The S. L. P. is sailing westward, regardless of the opposition.

For the Colorado S. E. C.
Geo. Anderson, Secretary,
Box 78, Montclair, Colo.
December 1, 1908.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

Call for General Party Meeting of Language Branches.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has realized the necessity of bringing about a closer affiliation and a more harmonious co-operation in agitational work of the various language branches. Heretofore the various branches, while they have done good work among their own respective nationalities, have remained too much by themselves and systematic agitational work for the party was therefore out of question. As a matter of fact, the comrades of the various branches, with a few exceptions, are not acquainted with each other as they should be. This, we hope, will be otherwise in future. We shall endeavor to bring about closer and more intimate relations between the branches.

To make a start in this direction, A GENERAL PARTY MEETING has been called for SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13th, AT 3 P. M., at former Section Hall, 2273 (old No. 356) Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Bldg.)

We have here besides the English speaking section, a German, two Hungarian, a Slavish, a Jewish and a Scandinavian branch. Each branch will furnish a speaker of its own, and all speakers will make addresses in their different languages about the urgent necessity of building up the party organization. While this is to be a "General Party meeting," strangers and visitors are by no means debarred. On the contrary, the comrades of the various branches

are urged to invite all their friends and shopmates, and so help make this meeting a success. Needless to say that every comrade should make it his supreme duty to be present.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.,
City Executive Committee.

GILLHAUS IN YOUNGSTOWN, O. August Gillhaus will deliver two addresses at Town Hall, Youngstown, O., under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. The lectures will be held in the evenings of December 14 and 15, commencing at 8 o'clock. All workingmen are called upon to be present at both meetings.

CHICAGO AGITATION MEETINGS.

Chicago, Section Cook County, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting followed by a dance at Friedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues, on SUNDAY evening, December 13, at 7 p.m. Good speakers will make addresses. Tickets, twenty-five cents. This will be the first affair for the winter, but the intention is to have a dance at least once a month. Do not forget to come and bring your friends along. Labor papers please copy.

Committee.

IMPORTANT FOR LOUISVILLE.

To members and People readers in Louisville:—

On SUNDAY afternoon, December 13, a mass meeting will be held in Germania Hall, at 2:30 o'clock, to consider important matters. Our presidential candidate, August Gillhaus, will shortly be in the city for a number of days; and we must arrange to make his meeting successful.

Then there is to be arranged a program for educational and propaganda meetings for the winter. The payment of bills to Labor News Company must be provided for. Let every reader of the People and well-wisher of the Party attend without fail.

Jas. H. Arnold,
James Doyle.

ST. LOUIS THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AND BALL.

Given by the "German Branch" of the S. L. P. of St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, December 19, 1908, at Concord's Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue. An excellent programme will be rendered, consisting of songs, recitations, living pictures, followed by dancing.

The headlines will be a one-act social drama by Richard Koeppl in German, "Der Trunkenbold" (The Drunkard). Refreshments of all kinds served. Tickets, twenty-five cents a person. Children free. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Performance commences at 8 o'clock p.m. sharp.

All workingmen and their families and friends are cordially invited. A highly enjoyable time can be assured to all.

The Committee.

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a series of lectures this winter at their headquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures begin at 2:30 p.m.

December 20.—What Do the Socialists Want?

January 3—Trusts.

January 17—Is Socialism a Dream?

February 7—Old and New Trades Unionism.

February 21—Reform or Revolution?

March 7—The Difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party.

March 21—Does the Socialist party Represent the Interests of the Working Class?

Discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

P. S. PITTSBURG, PA.; L. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; S. P. K. RICHMOND, CAL.; C. M. T. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.; M. D. C. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; B. T. BUTTE, MONT.; R. I. D. NEW LONDON, CONN.; E. R. M. MONACA, PA.; E. W. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; R. MCL. PHILA, PA.; F. J. W. MANCHESTER, N. H.; "THEOFIL," CHICAGO, ILL.; J. H. N. M. VERNON, WASH.; S. P. GIBSON, TUSCON, ARIZ.; G. F. PORTLAND, ORE.—Matter received.

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